anything to do with it since undeveloped soft winged green females, as well as cream colored ones have been found. Hind wings and vestiture not subject to noticeable variation, nor the underside of primaries and secondaries, which differs only slightly in deeper or lighter shading.

[NOTE.—This larva has occurred to me in the Adirondacks on the balsam fir. Its pattern of markings and coloration are strikingly like those of the pine-feeding Sphingidæ, doubtless in adaptation to the similar environment. H. G. DYAR.]

A NEW DIPTEROUS GENUS BELONGING TO THE THEREVIDÆ.

BY D. W. COQUILLETT.

Henicomyia, gen. nov.

Antennæ slightly longer than the thorax, cylindrical, first joint two-thirds as long as the head, the second broader than long, one-fifth as long as the first, third joint of nearly an equal diameter until near the tip, almost twice as thick as the first joint and nearly four times as long, the apical portion tapering gradually to the tip which is truncated and destitute of a style; head nearly twice as broad as long, face bare; proboscis rather slender, the labella of about the same diameter as the proboscis proper, the two together slightly longer than the head; palpi slender, their apices considerably dilated; three ocelli present. Abdomen slender, fully three times as long as the thorax. Wings with two submarginal and five posterior cells, the fourth posterior and anal cells closed and short petiolate. Type, the following species:

Henicomyia hubbardii, sp. nov.

♂. Head black, front somewhat polished, at narrowest part one-third as wide as either eye, antennæ yellow, the second joint and apical portion of the third, brown; proboscis brown, the under side of the basal portion yellow; palpi brown, the apices yellow; a row of black macrochætæ extending around the upper half of the occiput. Thorax and scutellum yellow, polished, a white pruinose vitta in middle of dorsum of thorax, considerably expanded behind the suture, and a white pruinose spot on upper part of the pleura in front of the insertion of each wing; a black macrochæta above, and another in front of, the insertion of each wing, thorax elsewhere, and the scutellum, bare. Abdomen black, polished, the extreme base yellowish, the posterior margins of the first four segments white; hypopygium nearly twice as long as the seventh, or last, abdominal segment. Wings hyaline, a brown cloud on veins at apex of second basal cell, and a brown fascia extending from the costa, a short distance before the apex of the second vein, to the base of the third posterior cell. Coxæ yellow, the posterior ones largely brown and covered with a silvery-white pruinosity;

femora yellow, the posterior ones except the extreme base and apex, brown; tibiæ yellow, the hind ones brown; tarsi brown, the first joint and basal half of the second joint of the hind ones, yellow; all femora and the front tibiæ bare, middle and hind tibiæ thinly beset with very short bristles; pulvilli rather large, empodium wanting. Halteres brownish, the apical portion of the knobs white. Length, 8 mm.

Ft. Grant, Arizona. A single specimen collected July 19, 1897, by Mr. H. G. Hubbard, after whom this interesting species is named. Type No. 4071, U. S. Nat. Museum.

LIFE-HISTORY OF THE TWO FORMS OF CERURA NIVEA.

By Richard E. Kunze, M.D.

In Professor Packard's Monograph on Bombycine Moths, this Cerurine Moth is mentioned as a varietal form of *C. cinerea*. Under date of August 14, 1897, the doctor wrote me, that "there were two pale or white forms of *cinerea* in my region, whose larvæ need to be identified." Professor Packard in his monograph states, that the white color of an example of *C. nivea*, in Mr. Palm's collection, from the Virgin river, southern Utah, is evidently the result of the action of bright sunlight, heat and dryness. The same conditions exist in the Salt River Valley. Phœnix and Yuma hold the record for highest temperature of Arizona, that of the former being 117° Fahrenheit in the shade, while that of Yuma exceeded it by two or three degrees. This information I obtained from U. S. Weather Bureau of this City, and an attaché of the same formerly stationed in Yuma. My examples of *nivea* were all collected at light in Phœnix up to the end of June, a few emerged from collected cocoons, and of those sent six to Mr. Charles Palm for determination. The reply stated, that according to the synopsis of Neumoegen and Dyar, they were *Cerura nivea*, variety of *cinerea*. Since my correspondence with Professor Packard, have taken the autumn brood of this insect, from which I bred from ova to pupæ and imagines, and will now give as a result, that this moth has an undisputed right to rank as a species, and not as varietal form of *cinerea*. In its earliest larval stages the resemblance is nearer that of *cinerea* than any other Cerurine, while the last two stages more nearly resemble larvæ of *C. multiscripta*. In the East have bred from ova and collected larvæ of any number of *C. cinerea*, *multiscripta* and *borealis* and well remember the larval life of those species.